

Amendments to the Specification:

Please add the following new paragraph after paragraph [0020]:

[0020.1] Figure 12 is an isometric showing the fiber distribution panel being fed by the collector and feeding a hybrid luminaire.

Please replace paragraph [0026] with the following amended paragraph;

[0026] For building applications, the most significant loss factor in the light collection and distribution system is the end-to-end attenuation in large-core optical fibers. This invention, as shown in Figure 12, more efficiently and cost-effectively transports sunlight through new polymer-based large-core optical fibers 120 or a thermally compressed polymer-based fiber bundle 122 rather than glass fiber optic bundles. A centrally located fiber distribution panel 124 can serve as a “plug and play” source to feed multiple fixtures with sunlight. Fiber couplings 125 in the distribution panel 124 connect the optical fibers 120 to the respective hybrid luminaires 126 as needed. A new “hybrid” luminaire 126 spatially distributes both fiberoptic-delivered sunlight 128 and electric light 129 in a general lighting application and controlling the relative intensity of each based on sunlight availability using photosensors and dimmable electronic ballasts. Thus, natural light is collected at a central location and distributed to multiple luminaires. The hybrid luminaire 126 can be used with various electric light sources including halogen, high intensity discharge, metal halide, high and low pressure sodium, incandescent, light emitting diodes (LED), and other common electric lighting lamps. Lighting applications include direct, indirect, cove, spot, compact fluorescent, track, and perimeter point source. Fixtures can be laterally adjusted in product spotlighting applications.